

This is a matter now demanding attention with a peremptory summons, and we fear we are far from being ready for it. The water-works we have, and but few have effected how necessarily a sewerage system follows upon water-works, the City Council has begun to meet its difficulty where it presses on us most urgently, but measures addressed to a limited locality, and worse than useless, and the City Council is manifestly incompetent to the work. We fear that not writing a disparagement of them, but municipal officers are capable of dealing with it; it requires the planning of a first-class engineer, and very few engineers even have the hygienic knowledge to direct them to what is needed.

Entirely destitute of engineering knowledge ourselves, we propose in this paper not to say how the thing is to be done (we should only expose our ignorance were we to attempt it), but to give some indication what ought to be aimed at according to the light of recent sanitary science.

NECESSITY OF SEWERAGE.

It requires but little attention to see that sewerage is a necessary ally of water-works, and that where the one is adopted the other must follow. All the different applications of the latter, the water-closet and urinal, the bath tub and laundry arrangements and the kitchen sinks—each of these implies a waste-pipe, the fluids from which are largely contaminated with organic refuse, which, wherever it can accumulate and putrefy, becomes a necessary source of sickness, a necessary element in the germ of epidemic and endemic disease find their appropriate nourishment. Of course all this organic refuse has at all times been produced in proportion to population and its concentration, but in the village life (which so many of our citizens are unwilling to exchange for the mode of living regulated by the water-works of a city), in days, that is, when lots are large and dwellings sparsely distributed, it can be disposed of without much peril to health or offence to the senses; it is deposited at a sufficient distance from the dwelling, and where there is intelligence sufficient it is covered with dry earth and ultimately utilized as a valuable manure for the garden, but as population increases and lots get smaller and houses closer to one another, this simple arrangement becomes more and more inconvenient and finally impossible. As this state of things approaches, the temptation arises for men to get their refuse fifth of their own premises without enquiring what damage it may do elsewhere, and if, at that stage, water-works are introduced, the process is simplified and epitomized by which everything is drained off into back-alleys, or in any direction where a man finds ground lower than his own lot. The result is the gradual formation of miasmatic swamps in the low-lying districts of the place, which become fertile seminaries of disease and pestilence.

THE NECESSITY DISCOVERED.

It is not evident that we have arrived at the very stage of city development above described? It needs not further consideration to answer the question, for the City Council at its last meeting found itself face to face with the difficulty as it already affects the north side of Franklin street in the business part of the city, or, to be more precise, between First and Second cross streets. We desire here to say that we are making no attack on the City Council; we give them the credit of doing the utmost to meet the emergency now presenting itself, and if, as we shall do, we suggest their incompetence to deal with the matter unaided. We say no more than we say of all the rest of Clarksville, ourselves included; we believe that no one in Clarksville is competent to the business and that scientific advice from abroad is necessary.

We return to our subject. The locality in Clarksville above described has features such as to force this emergency on public attention sooner than any other. It is closely built up with business houses; it can have no drainage in the rear because Strawberry alley, on which its houses abut, is considerably higher than Franklin street, and therefore its drainage is necessarily towards their front; in other words, directly on to Franklin street, and then to find lower ground it must cross that street, as the street itself rises both east and west of the locality described. The consequence has become manifest to all; the gutter on the north side of Franklin street has become offensive and loudly demands abatement. Hence the action of the City Council in the premises. But before criticizing the action of the Board we must urge that it is not only in that locality that trouble is arising. For instance, on the south side of the street, exactly the same thing is going on, only the offscourings are carried to a point where they are not offensive to as great a number of people. As affecting the health of the city there is very little to choose between the two. Then go to the upper part of Franklin street and that of Madison street where already many families have water-works in use; in those houses the sewerage will make its way to the apparently innocent Daniel pond, and on the south of Madison to Gallow's Hollow, and on the north of Franklin to the deep depression on Main street beyond the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. These hollows will under such influences become malarious, pestilence-breeding swamps; so that on the whole we think it rather an advantage that the inconvenience has first been experienced in so important a locality as the business centre of the city, because it brings the sewerage question in general before the people in a form to which they cannot shut their eyes, or at any rate their noses.

WHAT IS PROPOSED?

To meet the evil most pressing at

selves, Mr. B. is, like ourselves, by birth a subject of Queen Victoria, and he contrasted the operation of political matters under a Radical administration in this country with the way they do things in England, not to the advantage of this country. To him as to us it was a strange spectacle to see an Executive not elected by the people for four years defying a majority in both Houses of Congress, using the vast powers entrusted to it, not to execute the decrees of the representatives of the people, but to thwart them in every way, and to substitute the will of an irresponsible oligarchy of unscrupulous politicians for the will of the people. He justly maintained that Queen Victoria could not retain her throne for six weeks under such conditions.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN.

We much regret not being able to speak of this well-meant plan with approval. Our objections are:

First—Such a pipe as is proposed could not, in our opinion, if laid deep enough to escape frost, gain fall enough between Second and First to carry off the required sewerage; that is, unless the sewer be laid in a trench where it crosses Franklin and thence for a considerable way down the hill.

Second—That sewer would then, being open at both ends, be a source of malarious infection at those two points, for the sewerage it would contain would be of the very worst character.

Third—Any sewerage apparatus confined to a circumscribed locality like that which will be a general one over again whenever a general system of sewerage has to be planned for the whole town, and that, we believe, can only be deferred with safety for a very short time.

Such partial contrivances for limited areas are in fact beginning at the wrong end. A general system of sewerage is a necessary part of a city, and it is altogether beyond the powers of our local mechanics acting under the directions of the Street Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. The first thing done should be the main outlet, which should be down stream as far as the mouth of Red river. Then the main trunk sewer running parallel with the river the whole length of the city, and the secondary trunk sewers running down to it from the different districts of the city, and when determined, then and then only can the local minor branches be laid down with advantage in subordination to the general plan. All this comprises one of the most delicate and complicated problems in engineering, and still we have not provided for the ventilation of the sewers, which is a new topic within the last ten years, but has been shown to be so important that a sewerage system which does not provide for it is liable to poison a whole community, and has done so over and over again before the principle was discovered, the resulting epidemics being attributed to all sorts of causes rather than the true one.

But our readers must perceive that we have already far transcended our usual limits, and we have many other topics of interest this week. But we shall not abandon the subject; we shall carry it out in our coming issues until we have treated fully of the hygiene of sewerage, and then even comes the financial question, which in our present state of affairs looks almost insoluble.

We earnestly adjure our readers not to view of this subject until they have gone to the bottom of it with us. We have fallen on times when sanitary measures have assumed appalling dimensions before which even our intense political struggles sink into insignificance. The sewerage question might have been deferred for a few years if the choice was manifestly between this and the abandonment of all effort to pay the debt at all; that if this is rejected it will be taken by all who hear of it as indicating the fixed purpose of the people to pay no part of it; that in that case repudiation would be triumphant and State credit would have no foot-hold; he urged them, therefore, not to withhold their support for this, which is the best that can be done, because they are unable to do all that they believe to be right. The speaker expressed himself plainly as agreeing with them in principle, but differing from them when they contended that nothing should be done because all cannot be done.

To low-tax men he urged that this measure would be a settlement of the debt, while rejecting it would be no settlement; that in case of its rejection the debt would continue to be a threatening cloud in our political and financial horizon; that the debt is increasing every day by the accumulation of interest, and that after it had thus assumed crushing dimensions, the time might yet come when the creditors would collect it by decisions of the Federal Courts, backed by the whole force of the Federal Government. He reminded them that at the time when a considerable portion of this debt was incurred the State had voluntarily divested herself of the prerogatives of sovereignty so as to be suitable for her contractors, and that it was a very doubtful question whether the superior interests of the nation would revert her right so to resume these prerogatives as to render a contract insecure which was secured at the time by her voluntary submission to suit. He also pointed to the clause in the fourteenth amendment which gave to a citizen who could not obtain justice in the State courts, the right to appeal to those of the nation. He was himself a champion of States' sovereignty, but he pointed out that that principle had been constantly infringed upon in the present day, and had not been found to have the strength to assert itself against the encroachments of Federal authority; that

OUR EDITOR'S TRIP.

Feeling the necessity of a change of scene, we planned a two days' trip, and, by way of combining business with pleasure, timed our peregrinations so as to take a flying glance at things political. We planned our journey so as to be present at Senator Beck's speech at Bowling Green, Ky., and that of Col. Bailey at Gallatin, Tenn. Our journey did not commence auspiciously, for the train started three hours late from Clarksville and arrived four hours late in Bowling Green. This was in consequence of quarantine and transit arrangements in Memphis. The train was loaded with refugees from Memphis, apparently belonging to the poorer classes (not the poorest), and a dazed and bewildered crowd they seemed. Poor people! a perplexed and anxious expression was on all their countenances, which conveyed the idea that they knew not where to go or what to do next. We arrived in Bowling Green just in time to hear Senator Beck—and to lose our dinner. The Senator, in fact, had commenced speaking when we entered, soon passed from that to the silver dollar and thence to the five votes. We were here much interested as he approached these topics from a point of view which we have adopted occasionally our-

self. Mr. B. is, like ourselves, by birth a subject of Queen Victoria, and he contrasted the operation of political matters under a Radical administration in this country with the way they do things in England, not to the advantage of this country. To him as to us it was a strange spectacle to see an Executive not elected by the people for four years defying a majority in both Houses of Congress, using the vast powers entrusted to it, not to execute the decrees of the representatives of the people, but to thwart them in every way, and to substitute the will of an irresponsible oligarchy of unscrupulous politicians for the will of the people. He justly maintained that Queen Victoria could not retain her throne for six weeks under such conditions.

Mr. Beck is a stalwart Senator; not in the sense in which the word is now used as a political nickname, but the word well describes his character and bearing. Tall and powerfully built, with a powerful voice and the hard sense of a clear-headed Scotchman, he deals with political abstractions in the manner of one who means business. Long may the good people of Kentucky give him their banner to hold in the Senate of the United States.

After the speaking we found dinner unobtainable, so to stay over appetite, like old Mother Hubbard, and at 4 p. m. boarded the Nashville train for Gallatin. On arrival at that pleasant town we made dinner and supper in one at the Saddle House. We hope its hospitable landlord has entertained hungry editors before, as the way in which his bountiful supplies "disappeared" before our now rampant appetite must otherwise have astonished him.

On our route from Bowling Green to Gallatin we noticed a gradual falling-off in the appearance of the crops, until when we had descended the ridge leading to the central basin of Tennessee we found the corn looking like nothing but stunted weeds, and the famous blue-grass pastures burned to an arid waste. We found on arriving at Gallatin that the farmers of Summer county are utterly ruined by the drought. Their early planted corn will not produce a bushel an acre, and their pastures are so completely lost for this year that livestock, which is the main reliance of the Summer county farmer, had to be sold at ruinous prices because there was nothing to feed it on.

We arrived a little before sundown, and after supper spent the evening in visiting some old friends. On Tuesday morning we went to the depot to await the expected arrival of Senator Bailey and his accompanying company, General Alex. Campbell, of Jackson, Tenn., who were accompanied by Rufus N. Rhodes, Esq., of Clarksville. We soon arrived at the Saddle House, where Col. Bailey's room was soon thronged by the numerous visitors who desired to shake hands with their U. S. Senator and to have some conversation with him. It was not until after dinner from their arrival till dinner-time.

After dinner we proceeded to the Court House, which had been appointed as the place of speaking. By circulating among the people we had satisfied ourselves that there was considerable occasion for the discussion of the debt question. Gallatin, for one thing, is the headquarters of Mr. Wilson, who was the leader of the low-tax party in the State Senate last winter and opposed the bill in that body; and a large number of voters are influenced by him. But this was not all; we heard of a few influential gentlemen who stand on the highest platform of State credit, and who were not satisfied that the compromise bill could be reconciled with their principles. Col. Bailey's speech was well adapted to meet objections in both directions.

In reference to the objections of State credit men, he urged that a compromise made with the consent of creditors was not the repudiation of a debt; that we have the official declaration of the Governor that a large number of these have already been deferred for a few years if the choice was manifestly between this and the abandonment of all effort to pay the debt at all; that if this is rejected it will be taken by all who hear of it as indicating the fixed purpose of the people to pay no part of it; that in that case repudiation would be triumphant and State credit would have no foot-hold; he urged them, therefore, not to withhold their support for this, which is the best that can be done, because they are unable to do all that they believe to be right. The speaker expressed himself plainly as agreeing with them in principle, but differing from them when they contended that nothing should be done because all cannot be done.

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matters are now constantly called up to the Federal courts which in former days had been decided in those of the States, and the States had resisted in vain. In short, should the Democratic party fail to retain the predominance it has so laboriously acquired in Congress, and should it lose the Presidency in the coming election, both which the speaker earnestly deprecated, there could be no shadow of doubt that the debt will be collected dollar for dollar in the Federal courts unless settled on the terms of the exceedingly liberal compromise now offered. These considerations were presented to those who were incapable of being reached by any higher ones. He refused to believe, however, that many of his present hearers were in this category; he knew the people of Tennessee; he had lived among them all his life; he had seen the results of the war, and he knew that deeply seated in the character of every Tennesseean was a sense of honor that need only be appealed to to be called into action. He had seen them, tried, he said; he had seen them after their repulse at Nashville, when the cause of the Confederacy had become hopeless, turn their backs upon the homes which were within their reach, and barefoot and hungry, away from home and rest and plenty, to a service of weariness and privation, and all for honor. They had given their plighted faith and honor for a bad desertion. Let no one tell him, then, that appeals to right and honor are wasted upon such men; he appealed to them again, and pointed to the platted fields of their State and to the trampled on all inducements to desertion.

This portion of the speech (of which we can of course only indicate the general scope) was a specimen of exalted eloquence which we admit to have astonished us. We had heard many a cogent argument from Col. Bailey, but we were unprepared for an effusion of impassioned eloquence such as is rarely heard in court or in Senate or on the hustings; it had its effect, too. Men who came to that meeting with the sneer of cold disdain on their faces, left it with an expression of serious thought which we think will produce fruit in season.

Gen. Campbell followed in a telling address. He was a little embarrassed at first by being anticipated in some of his arguments by Col. Bailey, but if he partially covered the same ground, he illustrated his topics by a fund of original thoughts so as to make the old appear new, and the truth to appear more clearly by being illumined by light from different directions.

On the whole, our speakers have done good work in Summer, which can only fall to the credit of the speakers. On August 7th if our friends in Summer fail to carry out the work by an active canvass from now till then, they will not fail to do; they are already well organized and hard at work, and old Summer will yet astonish those people who imagine that her voice will be given for repudiation and dishonor.

Our return to Clarksville need not be recorded, as it contained no incident beyond a most uncomfortable night-journey, with which, being sufficiently wearied ourselves, we will not weary our readers.

We do not see any necessity for further notice of the correspondent of the Tobacco Leaf who continues to assail us. The last paragraph of his communication of the 22d shows clearly that on the main topic of the controversy he has got the worst of it, or he would not feel the necessity of going outside of that subject and firing off spiteful squibs at our pamphlet on the silver question, or our action in the School Board, of which latter topic he shows clearly that he knows absolutely nothing. On account, however, of a third party whom we recognize as a friend, Mr. Rufus N. Rhodes, we must say a few words about him. The correspondent assumes the position of a champion of Mr. R., and tries to make us out as his assailant, which is the reverse of our true position. Mr. R. did, as the correspondent says, do his duty in lobbying for additional taxing power for the City Board, but only because he considered himself instructed by the Board to do so. It is true that his instructions came from only one member of the Board, and he would have acted more prudently if he had waited for the instructions of the Board in regular session, as that would have secured him from being left to his own responsibilities as a scape goat to shoulder those of the member who sent him. But that is a want of caution excusable in so young a man. Had he gone on his lobbying errand on his own motion or as employed by any one else, he could have been highly culpable for appearing in a matter where the city was interested without the Board's instructions. But this he did not do, and we have only to add our renewed commendation of him as a capable and active servant of the city.

Educational.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In the matter of education, two points demand the most earnest consideration. First, we should select the school or college furnishing that combination of talents and culture in teachers, and those appliances for scientific instruction, in its outfit (other things agreeing), most worthy of our well-informed judgment. For, however much the tinsel of mere architectural design in buildings, and the fascination of gigantic endowment may gratify vanity, these superior elements of the nation ought to be attached to an institution.

In educating our boys, we are, so to speak, erecting an edifice, ourselves; then let us, as wise builders, choose our ground, where we can lay our foundation broad and deep.

The second point to consider is of even greater importance than what has been mentioned. I mean that we should more seriously weigh the character of the teachers who are to mould our boys, than their great learning.

A boy is an extremely close watcher of his teacher. Possibly this arises from the habit of imitation which

the boy forms; for he learns at first by that process mainly. Everybody recognizes this as part of "the boy"—at home, among playmates and at school.

Then, let teachers have in them meanness, or littleness, or cowardice, or grasping selfishness, or a leaning towards favoritism, or the crookedness that bends to expediency, when the right pinches and doesn't pay; in a word, let a boy see lack of purity or nobleness of life, lack of contempt for the false and corrupt, for little dirty things, and he either loses confidence and respect towards his teachers, or he concludes that his father and mother, in directing him to true formation of high character, have been fearfully wanting in discretion, since they have put him under men, as his guides, who possess qualities opposed to those held up for imitation, and so their confidence in their parents' good judgment weakens, or, what is worse than all, they jump to the very possible conclusion that imitation of their teachers' errors ought not to be too severely reproved, if at all, by the home folks. A teacher's business is not done when he puts into his scholar's mind the lessons on the printed page of the text-book. He must be a living book, himself, to stay on the boy's mind, to catch the inspiration of true courtesy, self-respect, manliness, a gentle and tender consideration of others' rights of feelings, and the many indescribable, but truly existing features, marking the Christian gentleman; one from which the boy can learn nothing mean or impure.

WAYSIDE.

PRESIDENT POLK said in reference to the settlement of the boundary of Texas, it should be 54-40 or 54-40, and don't forget that the election is on Thursday the 7th day of August.

The Speaking at Woodlawn.

To-day our good people had the pleasure of being enlightened upon the question of the State debt by the following honorable gentlemen: C. G. Smith, T. M. Reynolds, John F. House and Col. T. L. Yancey. There were present about three hundred people. Ladies with their beauty and orderliness graced the occasion, and upon inquiry, were found a unit for the acceptance of the compromise. Their presence here brought to mind the custom of ante-bellum days, when women came nearly as much to hear the political thunder as the head of the house. And then it was quite pleasant to attend public speakings; there was elegance and refinement, the discussion was orderly, the defence was generally paid to the assertions of the orators, and, upon the whole, things passed off much more pleasantly than nowadays. But we do not so much deplore the past as we see the old custom coming in vogue.

At the conclusion of the speeches, a basket dinner was spread, which was partaken of with great relish. Miss Malloy's generous hospitality eased the inner man of your reporter, for which we return many thanks. Among the incidents of the occasion was Dr. Chilton's "facts for the people," which was soothing in a high degree and superlatively convincing that if the "facts" were given to the people they would unanimously vote for the compromise.

We give but a brief synopsis of the speeches, on account of space, and cannot hope to do the speakers even meager justice. At 11 o'clock the speaking began. Judge Smith led off. His first object was to explain understandingly the Act of the Compromise which they were to consider, the effect of its acceptance, and the probable result of its rejection. He then told them how the debt was created, and of the illustrious men whose names were linked inseparably with it. He explained how it was that the exigencies of the State demanded internal improvements, and the good results which had flowed from them; touched the constitutionality of the creation of the debt in these words: "No decent lawyer has yet been found, here or elsewhere, who denies that the representatives of the State had the power under the constitution to create the present debt. It is the province of the lawyer to study questions of this nature as it is the province of the farmer to study the science of agriculture; and it does seem from this unanimity of sentiment of the legal profession, if from no other reason, the constitutionality of the question should be settled once and forever, and a quietus forever put upon the clamorings made against it." He was loudly applauded.

Col. Yancey's first duty was to claim a victory for the Independent party of the State. They had certain principles and they demanded the adoption of them by the people of the State, but they were refused time and again. Yet to-day what they had contended for had been gained; the debt was to be reduced one-half, and the interest one-third. He did not recede from his original position. The principles he once battled for he would battle for again. But two years ago, when peace had been declared, the Independent party was left the victor and as an humble member of that party he was in favor now of reaping the fruits of their victory. Being the head and front of this party in Montgomery county, these words from him may be of some significance to the party. Here they are: "In advocating the acceptance of this compromise, let no man say I have entertained for so many years. There has been no recession and there will be none. I look upon this settlement as the best possible solution of a vexatious question and it would be wisdom in the people of the State to accept it. I look upon it as the fruition of the Independent labors—the result of our many hard-fought battles—and the Independent who differs with me upon this question must not say that I have left him, but acknowledge the truth that he leaves me in going to an extreme which seems to me to-day fraught with great probable evil."

Col. House was then called for and responded as follows. He was in favor of the compromise; its acceptance by the bondholder made it honorable for the State and divided the burden. A debt of \$24,000,000 would be \$12,000,000, and the rate of interest would not be 6, but 4 per cent. It would be the same to the people of Tennessee as a debt of one-third the original amount with no change of interest. He alluded to the effect rejection would have upon the fair name of Tennessee and appealed to the State honor and State pride of her citizens to see that her faith, credit, and honor were sustained.

Then there was dinner, and then Capt. Reynolds, in his happiest way, pleased and edified the people by giving the inception and safe delivery of the bill to the people, not forgetting to give the calls for the "yes" and "noes," which thoroughly fomented our minds with legislative proceedings. He said he blushed and voted for the bill as the widow blushed in relating to the court the dying declaration of her husband—"Kiss me Polly, and open another bottle of champagne." The bill was the best offered; he was obliged to take it upon the principle that half loaf was better than no bread. He was a State credit man, and he proved he acted as became one. After much good argument the captain cast his eyes toward the feminine portion of the house and your reporter wiped his eye-glasses for a good sight, as he knew the captain would strike straight home if he went off with the ladies as subject. And he did. Under his magical influence the ladies smiled and smiled until

"The very vapors of their white necks Were rose with sweetest pleasure."

No one would accuse the captain of possessing that subtle magnetism which without words can lay bare "All thoughts, all pleasures, all delights. Whenever this mortal frame— but give him words and allow him to look at them as on to-day with eyes

"As of the sky and sea on a gray day,"

and he has an influence for which your reporter sighs, but sighs in vain.

When he was through with his laughable anecdotes everybody was shaking with good humor, and they told the captain he should be returned to his post of honor. But with Roman magnanimity he said, "That makes no difference so you send a man to settle their debt." After the finish your reporter moved about among the crowd, and to the best of his belief, all present were firmly convinced of the wisdom of accepting the compromise, and he believes the 8th will be counted for on the first Thursday in August.

Woodlawn, July 19, 1879.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Clarksville Tennessee.

Route No. 10294, from Clarksville via Orange & Nashville, Pleasant Mount and Collinsville, arrives at 10 a. m. Mail arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 12 p. m. Departs same day at 2 p. m.

Route No. 10295, from Clarksville via Henderson and Greenville to Ashland City. Mail arrives Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

Route No. 10296, from Clarksville to New Providence. Mail arrives daily except Sunday at 7 p. m. and departs at 7:30 p. m.

Route No. 10297, from Clarksville to Peach Springs Mills. Mail arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m. departs same days at 10:30 a. m.

Route No. 10298, from Clarksville via Carrol and Woodford to Thompsville. Mail arrives Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m. departs same days at 1 p. m.

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January 11, 1879—tf

PITMAN & LEWIS.

THE

Clothiers!

Of Clarksville, Tenn.

April 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry.

The partnership existing between Rehner & Amling, Watchmakers and Jewelers, will be dissolved by mutual consent on July 1st, 1879. The business will be carried on with more energy than ever by Thos. Rehner at the Post Office. I will keep a large assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Gentlemen's Jewelry, Eye Glasses and Spectacles, from the common in steel rim, to the finest made in gold, silver, plate or steel frames. I will have also a full line of OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Microscopes, Opera glasses, Spy Glasses, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers and Thermometers. All work in my line, such as

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

will be done with the greatest care and dispatch, and guaranteed to give full satisfaction or the money refunded. I have no friends in the city and surrounding country for past favors, and also solicit a continuance of their patronage. Very respectfully,

Thomas Rehner.

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Then there was dinner, and then Capt. Reynolds, in his happiest way, pleased and edified the people by giving the inception and safe delivery of the bill to the people, not forgetting to give the calls for the "yes" and "noes," which thoroughly fomented our minds with legislative proceedings. He said he blushed and voted for the bill as the widow blushed in relating to the court the dying declaration of her husband—"Kiss me Polly, and open another bottle of champagne." The bill was the best offered; he was obliged to take it upon the principle that half loaf was better than no bread. He was a State credit man, and he proved he acted as became one. After much good argument the captain cast his eyes toward the feminine portion of the house and your reporter wiped his eye-glasses for a good sight, as he knew the captain would strike straight home if he went off with the ladies as subject. And he did. Under his magical influence the ladies smiled and smiled until

"The very vapors of their white necks Were rose with sweetest pleasure."

No one would accuse the captain of possessing that subtle magnetism which without words can lay bare "All thoughts, all pleasures, all delights. Whenever this mortal frame— but give him words and allow him to look at them as on to-day with eyes

"As of the sky and sea on a gray day,"

and he has an influence for which your reporter sighs, but sighs in vain.

When he was through with his laughable anecdotes everybody was shaking with good humor, and they told the captain he should be returned to his post of honor. But with Roman magnanimity he said, "That makes no difference so you send a man to settle their debt." After the finish your reporter moved about among the crowd, and to the best of his belief, all present were firmly convinced of the wisdom of accepting the compromise, and he believes the 8th will be counted for on the first Thursday in August.

Woodlawn, July 19, 1879.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Clarksville Tennessee.

Route No. 10294, from Clarksville via Orange & Nashville, Pleasant Mount and Collinsville, arrives at 10 a. m. Mail arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 12 p. m. Departs same day at 2 p. m.

Route No. 10295, from Clarksville via Henderson and Greenville to Ashland City. Mail arrives Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

Route No. 10296, from Clarksville to New Providence. Mail arrives daily except Sunday at 7 p. m. and departs at 7:30 p. m.

Route No. 10297, from Clarksville to Peach Springs Mills. Mail arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m. departs same days at 10:30 a. m.

Route No. 10298, from Clarksville via Carrol and Woodford to Thompsville. Mail arrives Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m. departs same days at 1 p. m.

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